

THE TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 26.

For City Intelligence, and a variety of News and other items, see Page 1.

For Literary Notices, and a corrected Bank Note Table, see Last Page.

Wanted, Agents for The Tribune in Catskill, Rhinebeck, Peekskill and Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and Morristown, N. J. Apply to H. G. DAGGERS, 30 Nassau-st.

Wanted, a first-class Copywriter to prepare subscriptions for highly popular Periodical in this city. Apply to H. G. DAGGERS, No. 30 Nassau-st.

To our Distant Friends.—The apprehensions which begin to be general of an unpropitious season and a deficient harvest renders fresh advice with regard to the growing crops, the weather, &c. of importance and general interest. Our distant friends, therefore, are requested, in writing us during the next month, to send us a Postscript stating the condition and prospects of the crops in their respective neighborhoods. These we will comply with this request will oblige us and render the public an essential service.

Our City friends who may receive letters containing information on this and other subjects of general interest are earnestly requested to send us with copies or pertinent extracts, and merit our ardent thanks.

“A Chapter on Boreas” is under consideration.

STATE PRISON LABOR.—That Labor is not disgraceful—that a Mechanic is quite as respectable as a lawyer or a doctor—has been preached, and ranted, and declaimed, and discovered, quite often enough. If such could feed and clothe them, and educate their children, our Mechanics and Laborers would be a fortunate and happy class. Unluckily, however, this sort of alms is about as substantial as it has come to be considered. The Mechanic justly asks why, if his trade is as respectable as the lawyer's, the felons are set to learn his in our State Prisons, and never the lawyer's? Nay, more—he asks how long its respectability can be maintained if five or six hundred felons are to be inducted into it annually, and sent forth to take their place beside him at the bench—to associate with him in his daily labor, and compete with him for employment and bread?—But, in pursuing this subject, we gladly avail ourselves of the favor of an intelligent and ardent friend of the right, who, in writing us to commend to public favor a new and able publication just commenced at Hartford, Conn. with the title of the “AMERICAN PROTECTOR,” incidentally speaks as follows:

“It takes its stand by the side of the Laborer, and while it contends that his calling is respectable, it endeavors to keep it so by guarding it from the contamination of convicts, who, by a mistaken economy on the part of the State, are introduced into that numerous class, as if to spread the seeds of crime among the handicraft-men while they are acquiring a knowledge of their business. It is better, says the law, that ten guilty should escape than that one innocent man should be punished; and, with a similar tenderness to crime, it seems to be willing to risk the demoralization of ten innocent men for the doubtful chance of reforming one criminal.

“Heaven forbid that we should bar the door to the reformation of the vicious; but let us not lose sight of what is due to those who are yet innocent. On this question I take my stand where I have often stood before, by the side of the Mechanic. He has the right with him. There is no justice in turning all who are branded with the name of convict into that class, making Labor in some sense disreputable, and at all events increasing the hazard of corruption and the tendency to crime among the mechanics. We do not consent to the employment of convicts at hard labor. Let them earn their living while in confinement; but, in a country like ours where the handicraft arts are still in their infancy, it is easy to find them employment in trades scarcely practiced in the United States. There are file-cutting, optical glass grinding and various others to which the convicts might be confined, which would not come into competition with other occupations, which would furnish full employment to the inmates of our State-prison.

“It is not essential that the State-prisons should be profitable. It is proper that they should be managed with economy; but what economy can be worse than that which, for the sake of a flattering balance between receipts and expenditures, would expose the young men of the most numerous and important class to the contaminating influence of the criminal, and thus spread vice and crime and all their expensive and ruinous consequences throughout the whole community? It is a subject of congratulation that the mechanics have taken the vindication of their order into their own hands. Let them put their own shoulder to the wheel, and they will soon find Hercules and all the other gods in the political world ready enough to help them.”

FREE TRADE WITH A VENGEANCE.—A most alarming Anti-American spirit is abroad. John Bull has flooded the country with publications advising us to open our ports, free of duties, to the productions of other countries. (See Courier and Enquirer, Herald, Evening Post, &c.) Will other countries, we ask, admit our productions into their ports on the same terms? John Bull says, “We can't do it exactly at this time, but we are going to do it.” For more than twenty years he has been promising the same thing, but never comes up to the mark. Mr. Huskisson, a few years ago, made a great parade of effecting some reductions of duties, but they were partial reductions on such articles as were charged with excessive duties, or so circumvented as not to be effected by foreign competition; and, when called upon to explain, he was obliged to acknowledge that they had been graduated so as still to keep out from English ports all foreign articles of like descriptions to those produced at home. Strange as it may seem, a race of political economists has here come forward, claiming to be Americans, who say we should go the whole figure of Free Trade, although all other nations prohibit our productions. We must, according to this doctrine, be buyers and sell nothing. This system of buying the manufactures, &c. of other countries, from which our products are excluded by high duties, has already placed our stocks (State Debts) to the amount of Two Hundred Millions of dollars under their control, which will draw from us an interest of thirteen or fourteen millions of dollars per annum, the payment of which must be made in specie or its equivalent. The surplus products of the whole world, made by paupers and cheapened by bounties, are proposed to be let into our country to derange and depress our labor, and to paralyze our skill and ingenuity. What calculations can the American producer make, when the price is subjected to the fluctuations incident to such a state of things? when the market price of every article he produces is liable to be reduced by heavy importations below the cost of producing? Let our farmers look to this:—our manufacturers and artisans must awake before it is too late, and such pernicious doctrines must be put down. We have a right to demand of other nations to open their markets to us if our ports are open to them. But the Post says we shall get all we want at the cheapest rate. Ay, but what advantage in a reduction of the nominal cost if the effect is to reduce the price of our own products still lower, or to shut them out of the markets of the world entirely? How can we afford to buy if not permitted to sell? We have tried Free Trade to a certain extent since the Compromise Bill was passed; previous to which he importations of duty-free articles had never reached fifteen millions of dollars. In about three years after they in a single year exceeded ninety millions of dollars. Those were for cheap goods, to be sure, but the balance brought against the country, with some other causes of more immediate force, caused nearly every Bank in the country to suspend payments. We now, with these facts before us, and while agonizing with the effects of our folly, are advised to reduce or repeal all duties on imports and set a magnanimous example of our devotion to Free Trade by this suicidal course! But shall we follow this pernicious advice? Never! Fair Trade or No Trade we must and will have—low duties on our Staples in Britain, or Protective Duties on her Manufactures here. This is right—it is politics—it is necessary. Let every lover of Independence insist on it.

THOMAS H. BOND OF OSWEGO has been appointed Collector for that port, vice George McWhorter.

THE NEW ORDINANCE.—Within the last few years improvements have been made in the construction and uses of heavy artillery, which nearly double the general efficiency of this most formidable engine of warfare, and under certain circumstances increase it a hundred fold. The most important of these improvements are found in the inventions of Paixhan in Europe and Cochran in this country; and of these we propose to give some general idea.

The Paixhan gun is used mainly for the discharge of shells. It is well known that the shell, especially in Naval contests, immensely exceeds in destructive efficiency the solid or common ball, provided it can be thrown with equal certainty. But hitherto this has been out of the question. Shells have been discharged only from mortars or very short guns, and with hardly a pretence of taking aim. Of course, they are well-nigh useless in Naval actions, or indeed any where but in sieges; the chance of hitting a hostile ship being scarcely one in a hundred, while to ball her was morally impossible. But M. Paixhan has overcome the difficulty hitherto experienced, and constructed a heavy cannon, from which shells may be thrown horizontally and with good aim, the same as the cannon ball. The consequences of this improvement are tremendous. With a tolerably smooth sea, a reasonable distance, and skillful gunners, a ship of war armed with these guns may calculate on helling an antagonist at the first or second broadside, and the second or third shell lodged and exploded between the decks, would probably dismount her, whirling combatants and batteries in indiscriminate ruin. The experience of the last year at the Siege of Acre abundantly established the immense importance of M. Paixhan's invention.

Mr. Cochran's invention is of still greater efficiency and excellence. To the merits of Mr. Paixhan's it adds the following:

1. The gun is far lighter and cheaper, with equal efficiency.

2. It surpasses Paixhan's and all other guns in the accuracy and certainty of its aim, having new and remarkable facilities for sighting.

3. It can be loaded and fired three or four times as fast as Paixhan's, or any other heavy gun, as it does not require running in or swabbing out. It is loaded at the breech, has three chambers, and when one has been fired it turns round, open downwards, and all the remaining contents fall out. A new and perfectly clean chamber is instantly presented.

4. It thus avoids all danger from sparks, from overheating, from premature explosions, now so frequent and so terrible. The barrel may become heated, but the cartridge does not pass or touch it till it is fired, from a cool and clean chamber.

5. This gun is so constructed as to have very little or no recoil—thus avoiding the casualties and injuries which are often experienced from the recoil of the Paixhan and all other guns.

Such are some of the most obvious among the features of superiority which are now recommending Mr. Cochran's cannon to the favor of scientific and military authorities in this country and Europe.

THE SUFFERINGS OF THE POOR.—A friend assures us that the harrowing statement of the sufferings of poor children employed in factories in England must have been taken from an old Report of a Commission—that since the Whig Ministry came in power in 1830 the glaring evils before existing have been corrected by acts of Parliament—that young children cannot now be employed at all; while older ones must be kept at labor but a limited number of hours per day, &c. &c.

We are happy to receive these assurances, and to believe that they are founded in truth. But they do not at all affect the inference which we sought to draw from the evidence before exhibited, except to strengthen it. We published that evidence to show that the natural tendency of the common system of Free Competition, so much lauded, is to depress and crush the Poor Laborer, and that it is the duty of Government to interfere in his behalf. We insist that the Protection of the weak and the Elevation of the depressed is the first duty of a Government, and the end of all sound Public Policy. Does not the history of Manufactures in every way sustain these positions?

TILL MORRIS.—Joe Smith, the Mormon Prophet, was undergoing an examination at Quincy, Ill. at the latest accounts. The legality of his arrest has been denied, and the object of the examination is to decide this point. It seems that the Mormons have procured, by open threats of supporting the other party, the nomination by the Whigs of Lee County, Ill. of one of their own men as candidate for the Legislature. Smith has issued an order to the “Saints Abroad,” commanding them, as First President of the Church of Latter-Day Saints, to make preparations to come in without delay to Nauvoo. They have weekly military parades and disciplinary drills, and seem to be preparing to “propagate their religion.”

THE PRINTERS, and all connected with the “Art of Arts,” will please bear in mind the meeting of the Franklin Temperance Society at the John-street Church this evening. Brethren of the type? whether you have resolved to go with us or not, come in to the meeting this evening.

NEW-YORK CANALS.—The quantity of flour delivered from the Erie Canal during the third week of June at Schenectady was 890 bbls.; at West Troy 14,999, and at Albany 36,332; total 51,221. Of Wheat, 1,838 bushels were delivered at Schenectady, 7,468 at West Troy, and 1,572 at Albany; total 10,934.

Extract of a letter dated “FREDONIA, Chautauque Co. N. Y. June 26.

“We have very cool, dry weather now. Vegetation must suffer unless we have rain soon. Although our Spring was very late, yet, owing to the very warm weather the last month, fruits are ripe earlier this year than last.”

CANNON BALLS.—The General Government have sent large orders to Pottsville, Pa., for Cannon Balls to be cast from anthracite-manufactured iron. We are glad to see this—and we hope ere long not to be dependent in any degree upon John Bull for bullets to shoot at him.

THE HESSIAN FLY.—Mr. John Oglesby, a practical farmer in Dauphin Co., Pa., has sent in a petition to Congress alleging that he has discovered an effectual remedy against the ravages of the Hessian Fly and praying Congress to take measures to test the remedy. His memorial was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

THE MR. HAYFORD, whom the New-Haven papers a few days since reported as having been murdered, has quite recovered. This making up a news item before you know what has happened is rather poor business.

THE SUN, which is careful to abuse the Editor of this paper without naming it, yesterday stole a good part of our original biography of LEON ABEL without a hint of the source whence it was taken, though it gave credit to the St. Augustine News for a similar article on the same subject! Is not this contemptible?

THE NEW ERA is wrong in representing us as assailing the Mayor for recommending the establishment of a City Workhouse and the compulsory employment of vagrants therein. We deem that measure harsh and ill-considered, but well intended and valuable. We shall be anxious to treat the Mayor with entire justice in all things; more than that he cannot expect until he ceases to fill his most dignified official papers with the base insinuations on the conduct and motives of the Executive and Legislature of the State, in which the sentiments of a demagogue are blended with the temper and manners of a blackguard.

LATER FROM TEXAS.—The steamship New-York arrived at New-Orleans on the 15th, having left Galveston on the 13th. There is no very important Texan intelligence. The Santa Fe expedition was to have left Austin on the 8th inst. The Presbyterians, Catholics and Methodists are vigorously building churches at Galveston. In the same place there are between 150 and 200 children at school.

The journals are discussing the question of a National Bank. The citizens of Houston have been amused for some days past by a regular Indian dance performed by a party of Comanche Indians. They are trying in Houston to make the ship-plaster issues of the Corporation pass at par value. One of the papers, under the head of Mexican Literature, acknowledges the receipt of a highly interesting periodical published in Yucatan, entitled “El Museo Yucateco.”

The San Augustine Herald says that, from extensive inquiries, they are convinced not less than 30,000 bales of cotton will be produced by the Eastern Counties.

A new paper called the “Croaker” has been started at Galveston, edited by a committee of fishermen, styling themselves the “Centre of Gravity Club.” The N. O. Pic. says they seem to do business on their own hook, and judging from their lines, it is quite a small-fry concern.

FROM BERMUDA.—The Sultana, arrived yesterday, brings dates to the 14th inst. Vice Admiral Sir Thomas Harney, British Commander-in-Chief on the North American and West India stations, died suddenly of apoplexy May 23th. A brig from Jamaica for Liverpool had arrived, having lost the captain and three of the crew by yellow fever. The captain and crew of the Spanish brig Frederic were picked up at sea from a small boat on the 6th inst. in a very exhausted state. This brig sailed from New-Orleans May 5th for Porto Rico, and was upset on the 31 inst. by a water-spout; the crew had only time to take to the boat, without water or provisions, and almost naked, in which distressing condition they were found by the French brig Sylph.

FROM CANADA.—The Kingston correspondent of the Montreal Herald says that on Saturday last the Legislative Council presented their Address to the Governor, in answer to his Speech. At 3 o'clock the Assembly went into Committee of the Whole on the resolutions in answer to His Excellency's Speech. Mr. Neilson read the Address prepared by himself, agreeing very nearly with that of the opposite party, except that the last paragraphs are more immediately connected with the French grievances. It regrets that the Lower Province was not consulted on the change of Constitution, and expresses considerable disapprobation with the Act of Union. Four hundred copies were ordered to be printed in English and French.

FIRE.—Just as we were going to press this morning a fire broke out in the building 57 Gold-street, the first story occupied as a book-store, and the third as a type-foundry by Thomas Goerlin. The fire caught in the third story, and was speedily extinguished without material loss.

AIMLESS DECEPTION.—A Mr. Cyrus Bruce of Boston was recently informed by a lady that his brother at Dover, N. H. had suddenly expired while sitting at his desk. He immediately went to their parents' house at Medford, where arrangements were made for the funeral, &c. and they proceeded to Dover to bring the remains of the deceased to Boston for interment. Great was their surprise to find the lamented dead about his business and totally ignorant of his own demise. It seemed that the story was started by a girl of bad character in revenge for reproaches she had received from the mother of Mr. Bruce.

COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.—A man named William Mullen was arrested, examined, and committed for trial, in default of \$1000 bail, charged with having passed to several persons counterfeit 100 dollar notes on the Northern Bank of Kentucky, and 50s on the Citizens' Bank of New-Orleans. A large amount of counterfeit bills was found on his person.

SAD SCENE.—John Bullard, a respectable citizen of Hartford, on the night of Tuesday, the 22d inst. in a fit of derangement leaped from the roof of his house and was immediately killed. It appears that he had been very intemperate, but three days before his death had joined the Washington Temperance Society, and had stopped drinking. On Tuesday he was tempted by one of his old British associates to break his pledge, and drank so much as to throw him into a fit of delirium tremens. He had two attendants during the night who fell asleep, when he got from the window upon the roof and leaped to the ground, striking upon his face. Is not the man who enticed him to drink morally guilty of his blood?

CONSTABLE CLAPP has laid his hands upon another down-east scoundrel, named Levi Barker, who has been for a long time in the habit of swindling the merchants of Boston by dressing in the style of a servant and ordering those goods which his mistress looked at yesterday, sent to her house.

He had already procured a large quantity of valuable goods in this way, but on Wednesday, greatly to his chagrin, he found himself suddenly staring in the face of several Police Officers who were inclined to ask sundry pertinent questions. His answers not being eminently satisfactory, he was remanded for trial.

A man named Wm. Mullen was arrested in St. Louis on the 14th for passing counterfeit bank paper. Among the spurious notes found in his possession were \$100 notes on the Northern Bank of Kentucky and \$50 notes on the Citizens' Bank of New-Orleans.

The Ulster Republicans say that the steamboat mail-bag from that place to Catskill was cut open on Thursday night last, rifled of its contents, and thrown overboard. The bag was found the next morning on shore above Saugerties, entirely empty.

Joseph P. Norris, whose resignation of the Presidency of the Bank of Pennsylvania on account of ill health we noticed a day or two since, died at his residence in Philadelphia on Thursday last. He was a man of great integrity and respected and honored by all his acquaintances.

David Ames, of Middletown, Conn. was found dead in his bed on Tuesday morning last. The deceased retired on the evening previous at the usual hour, apparently well, and not rising as early as his custom, his wife went to his room and found him lifeless.

Gas is about to be introduced into Cincinnati. The exclusive privilege of supplying the city for twenty-five years is granted to several individuals.

It is said that Locke, who was indicted at Boston in April for cruelty to pupils under his care, has forfeited his bonds and escaped a trial.

A mad dog at Philadelphia, after running through several streets, was finally seized by the ears and killed before he had bitten any one.

The steamboat Amaranth ran aground at Big Harri-cane Island while on her way from New-Orleans to Louisville on the 13th.

John Rowley, a poor drunkard in Rochester, after a ten days' frolic, recently swallowed some arsenic and soon expired.

A new steamboat called the Columbia takes the place of the Legislator to-day between this city and Hudson.

SECOND EDITION.

By this Morning's Southern Mail.

Correspondence of the Tribune.

Washington, Thursday, June 24.

In the House to-day, Mr. FILLMORE, Chairman of the committee of Ways and Means, reported from that Committee a bill authorizing a loan of twelve millions of dollars for the relief of the Treasury, redeemable at any time after the 1st of January, A. D. 1859.

Which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union and ordered printed.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. CUSHING, directing the Secretary to communicate to the House, at the commencement of the next Session of Congress, the progress which has been made in the survey of the coast of the United States—the amount of money expended since the commencement of the Survey—the number of persons employed and the salaries—the probable length of time and amount of money required to complete it, with suggestions whether a better mode might not be adopted, was after a debate by Messrs. CUSHING, EVERETT, HOLMES and others, adopted.

Mr. WILLIAM COST JOHNSON, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill “to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and granting pre-emption rights,” which was referred to the committee of the whole on the State of the Union, and ordered printed.

The resolution of Mr. WINSTON, offered yesterday, was adopted, directing the Committee on the Library of Congress to take measures to procure two or more copies of all Reports or Documents on Commercial, Judicial and other subjects of interest that may be published by the British Parliament, or other Governments.

The resolution yesterday offered by Mr. ROOSEVELT, was taken up, directing the committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the constitutionality and expediency of the passage of a Uniform Bankrupt Law, applicable to monied corporations, and whether it would not be most efficient in restoring and regulating the currency, and preventing the suspension of specie payments by the Banks, and keeping them within proper limits.

Mr. ROOSEVELT, in a few very brief and pertinent remarks, advocated the resolution.

Mr. BARNARD intimated, as the cause of his colleague's offering the resolution, his desire of making a speech, and now that this was gratified he hoped his colleague would withdraw the resolution, as it was needless, the subject already being before the Committee. He concluded by moving to lay this resolution on the table—which he, however, subsequently withdrew.

After some further remarks by Messrs. BARNARD and ROOSEVELT, which assumed a personal character, the resolution was adopted.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. FLOYD requesting the President to communicate to the House whether any officer of the United States has, since the 4th of March last, been directed to visit the State of New-York for any purpose connected with the imprisonment or trial of Alexander McLeod, and if so, requesting him to communicate copies of instructions to, and reports from, such officers, was taken up.

Mr. FLOYD briefly advocated the resolution, giving a short history of the case.

Mr. INGERSOLL entered at length into the history, from the insurrection of the Canadian Patriots, and the circumstances connected with the burning of the Caroline, the arrest of McLeod, and in which the case now stands. He attacked the course taken by Mr. Webster in his correspondence with Mr. Fox, condemning it in every particular, as calculated, from the mistakes into which he had fallen, to plunge the country into a disastrous war—a bare possibility still remaining that the House, by proper action, might prevent it.

He was followed by Messrs. CUSHING and ALFORD of Geo.

In an able defence of the course of Mr. Webster—the latter gentleman defending him particularly on the ground of States' rights—that he had preserved inviolate and protected the sovereignty of the State of New-York.

No action was taken on this.

The cause assigned for the debate during the day was that no business was before the House—the Loan bill reported this morning having been sent to be printed. This may be expected to be taken up to-morrow, and will furnish ample business, for a short time, at least.

In the Senate, the resolution, offered some days since by Mr. BUCHANAN, calling for information from the President for a list of removals from offices, and the causes of which, &c. was taken up.

Mr. BUCHANAN addressed the Senate at some length in support of the resolution, opposing the course pursued by the present Administration in regard to removals, and contrasting it with what he deemed the liberal course of the late Administration.

The resolution was laid over without action; the morning hour having arrived, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported by Mr. CLAY, for the establishment of a Fiscal Bank.

Mr. CLAY spoke for about an hour, in an able argument in support of this measure.

Mr. CALHOUN has the floor to-morrow.

The bill for the relief of Mrs. Harrison was taken up and debated by various Senators to a late hour.

FROM FLORIDA.—The Savannah Georgian has received a letter dated Palatka, June 13, intelligence of the renewal of hostilities in Florida. On the 9th inst. eight miles above Fort Macomb, on the Suwannee, a party of some ten or fifteen Indians attacked a wagon train and an escort consisting of only eight men, three of whom were lying in the wagons. A sharp fight ensued which lasted about three quarters of an hour.

The Indians finally succeeded in driving the men off when they commenced plundering the wagons and taking away some private property. One soldier was killed the first fire. An express was immediately sent off to Lieut. Smith, who with an escort of about thirty men, promptly went in pursuit, but returned without succeeding in overtaking those blood-hounds. The band which attacked the train was supposed to be Tigertail's. All the posts in Middle Florida continue very sickly. Fort Macomb and Pensacola have been abandoned.

On Thursday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, a German sailor belonging to the packet Dodge, from New-York, fell from the wharf into the Potomac, at Washington, and was drowned.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.
CHARLES HOPKINS, Solicitor of the General Land Office.
JOHN WILLIAMSON, Recorder of the General Land Office.
ROBERT T. TAYLOR, Secretary to the President to sign patents.
BENJAMIN A. LUDLOW, Surveyor General of the Public Lands for the district south of the Tennessee.

FRANCIS D. NEWCOMB, Surveyor General of Public Lands for the State of Louisiana.

TO ADVERTISERS.—KINGSLEY'S FREE CIRCULATING ADVERTISER is published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Edition 15,000 copies. Circulated free of cost in families on Wednesdays, and in business places on Mondays and Fridays, throughout the City.

A solicitor of reference wanted.

J. L. KINGSLEY, 132 Nassau-st.

The Cheapest Cash Tailor yet.—PETER V. HUSTED, No. 1 Chatham square, corner of Catharine-street, makes Clothing to order in the newest style, 10 per cent. cheaper than the cheap Cash Tailor in the city. A good fit in all cases warranted, and 1m

THE CROPS.—It is pleasant to receive some slight hope of a good crop no matter from how remote a section in the midst of the universal complaints which seem to be but too well founded. The Hannibal (Mo.) Journal, after regretting the want of rain, says: However, we will not complain, since the crops are doing better than we anticipated. Dry as the season has been, the wheat is said to be filling out beautifully. Corn and hemp are doing very well. A little rain, which we are tolerably certain of having soon, will enable the farmers to plant out their tobacco, and then we may anticipate as fine crops as the earth ever produced.

TERRIBLE MISERY.—One of the police officers in Philadelphia on Thursday visited a house in that city for the purpose of arresting a man named Kelley. On entering his house he beheld a most sickening sight. It appears that three of Kelley's children had for some time been afflicted with the small-pox, one of whom had just died, and the other two, still in the most loathsome and deplorable condition, were lying upon rugs on the floor. To add still more to the heart-rending spectacle, the mother of the children lay on the floor, intoxicated, and unable to afford them any assistance. Kelley, the father, is a worthless creature, and had deserted them. This account of degradation and misery fairly rivaled those that come to us from across the Atlantic; but, fortunately, the suffering in this case is chargeable to far other causes than in similar instances in the old world.

LOSS OF A STEAMBOAT.—The steamboat Oregon left St. Louis on the 13th for New-Orleans. When about 50 miles below the former city, she struck a snag and sunk very rapidly in about eight feet of water. A lot of cattle on board were cut loose and got on shore. She had a cargo of about 355 bbls. of tobacco, about 100 of which was on the main deck, and will be saved with little damage. She was a new boat, and accounted one of the best on the river. Three-fifths of her hull was insured at a valuation of \$35,000. The insurance on the tobacco was also heavy. The boat will probably be raised.

The Pleasure of Traveling is increased by the aid of the best Guide-Books and Maps. The NORTH AMERICAN TOURIST, of 500 pages, with Maps and Views, is devoted to the U. States, the Canadas, Bay of Fundy, scenery in Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia. One volume, price \$2, with a Map and Diagram of the U. States, and plates on steel.

Also, the NEW-YORK STATE TOURIST—price \$1—describing the border scenery, and noted spots of the Hudson and Mohawk Valleys, and country passed over by the new Railroads and Grand Erie Canal, the tip-top mountain views of Fishkill and Catskill, the Springs and Niagara and Trenton Falls in full. Published by A. T. GOONBROOK, Map and Book-Seller, Astor House, 2 Barclay-street, near Broadway. j25 2*

Notice to Merchants and others having debts they wish collected, either great or small. A person well acquainted with the city, who has had great experience in the above business, for one of the first houses in New-York, would like to devote his time to it exclusively, and solicits patronage from any who wish a person to act in that capacity; to be paid in proportion to the amount he collects. The best of references will be given for honesty and general character. He writes a good hand, and in regard to capabilities, particularly in the business in question, those who have employed him can testify. He flatters himself that a short trial will satisfy the most particular. Bills of a large amount collected at a per centage far less than those of a small amount—terms sufficiently low to satisfy all. For further particulars be pleased to address D. W. W. box 72, Park Post Office, New-York, stating where an interview can be had. j25 3*

MONEY MARKET.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, June 25.

75 shares U. S. Reg. 184 1/2	50 shares Illinois State Bk. 40
25 do do 184 1/2	25 do do 40
50 do do 184 1/2	25 do do 40
100 do do 184 1/2	25 do do 40
200 do do 184 1/2	25 do do 40
400 do do 184 1/2	25 do do 40
800 do do 184 1/2	25 do do 40
1600 do do 184 1/2	25 do do 40
3200 do do 184 1/2	25 do do 40
6400 do do 184 1/2	25 do do 40
12800 do do 184 1/2	25 do do 40
25600 do do 184 1/2	25 do do 40
51200 do do 184 1/2	25 do do 40
102400 do do 184 1/2	25 do do 40
204800 do do 184 1/2	25 do do 40
409600 do do 184 1/2	25 do do 40
819200 do do 184 1/2	25 do do 40
1638400 do do 184 1/2	25 do do 40
3276800 do do 184 1/2	25 do do 40
6553600 do do 184 1/2	25 do do 40
13107200 do do 184 1/2	25 do do 40
26214400 do do 184 1/2	25 do do 40
52428800 do do 184 1/2	25 do do 40
104857600 do do 184 1/2	25 do do 40
209715200 do do 184 1/2	25 do do 40
419430400 do do 184 1/2	25 do do 40
838860800 do do 184 1/2	25 do do 40
1677721600 do do 184 1/2	25 do do 40
3355	